

tural Association a most thorough investigation of their merits, believing as I do that they will prove of more value to this country than any new wheats imported from England or anywhere else.

"Your obedient servant,  
"CHARLES ARNOLD."

Mr. CHRISTIE and other members of the board, spoke in high terms of the efforts Mr. Arnold had made in this direction, and the remarkable success that had attended his experiments, adding that it would be well in some tangible way to recognize the services of men like Mr. Arnold, who spent so much time and money in improving the produce of the country. It was stated that, in all probability, unless the Association obtained a quantity of Mr. Arnold's varieties of grain at once, they would not get it at all, as several Americans had an eye on his experiments, and were prepared to purchase the results at any price.

Mr. CHRISTIE, as one of the deputation to the Illinois Convention, stated that as a full report of the proceedings was being prepared in New York, they had not thought it needful to prepare any formal report. Whilst at the Convention, his attention had been particularly called to the Texan fever among cattle. A great many notions were afloat with respect to this disease, nearly all of which were absurd. Some maintained that frost was a preventive, but this was untrue. Others averred that Texan cattle could not be ill. He himself had seen a fine sleek Texan steer killed, and when he stomach was removed there were found a great number of ulcers healed up, and many fresh active ulcers, showing not only that Texan cattle were obnoxious to the disease, but that the disease itself was sometimes long continued. The disease was more of a sporadic character than epidemic. This had been distinctly shown by some experiments made with rabbits. Portions of the fungi had been spread on pieces of apples. The rabbits ate the apples thus prepared, and died of genuine Texan fever. This experiment showed how easily disease might be carried from one place to another. And he could give one instance illustrative of this. Last summer, thirty cattle died at Paris. The symptoms exemplified were similar in each case, and entirely different from those characteristic of any known disease. In fact, the symptoms were those of Texan fever; and from the fact that the disease in this case originated in proximity to the Grand Trunk, he had not the slightest doubt but that from the excrements of the cattle in trucks the disease had been dropped there. He at once applied to the Government to prohibit the importation of American cattle. His suggestion was carried out, and fortunately the plague was stayed. The object of the Convention was to investigate into the nature of the disease; and the result to obtain, if possible, uniform legislation relative to the transit of cattle. Several States were already moving in the matter, and the sooner the Province of Ontario took the matter up the better; and the Board should at once memorialize the Government on the subject. It was an awful, fearful scourge, when it had once obtained a footing in a country; and efforts should be put forth to render such a visitation as near to an impossibility as possible.

Dr. BEATTY moved that in reference to the communication from Mr. Arnold, on improvement of seeds, that the members of the Executive Committee be instructed to supervise the operations of growth and mode of improvement, so far as opportunity allows, and that a special prize be offered in the prize list for any such efforts as shewn by the Grain Grower. Carried.

The business of the Council being now over, the CHAIRMAN said that now he had for the first time an opportunity to thank them for the high honour they had done him in putting him in the honourable position of President of the Council. He then expressed the change which his sentiments had undergone in reference to the members of the old Board, whom he thought had been much maligned. He spoke warmly in their favour, and was heartily sorry for the rashness with which he had judged them.

The Chairman's remarks elicited a very angry rejoinder from one member of the Board, and the proceedings terminated in a very stormy and unseemly manner.

Fifteen million bushels of grain were handled at Toledo in 1868.

In three years a farmer on the Isle of Man raised seven bushels of barley from a single grain.

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.—Mr. Joseph Kirby, of Milton, Ont., sold, February 13, 1869, to Mr. Cowan, of Guelph, the young bull Marlborough Duke, out of Young Countess, by Duke of Marlborough, 5587, A. H. B., the heifer Pride of Esquesing, out of Mountain Daisy, by Butterfly 2nd, 91. C. H. B. To Mr. Waters, Eramosa, bull Young Marlborough, out of Countess 1st, by Duke of Marlborough, 5587, and heifer Maid of Marlborough, out of Mary, by Duke of Marlborough. To Mr. Rawson, Puslinch, the heifer Lady Grant, out of Louisa, by Duke of Marlborough; and heifer Lady Grey, out of Miss Miller, by Duke of Marlborough. All the above animals are under one year old.

WOOL GROWERS' MEETING.—The New York State Wool Growers' Association, held its annual meeting at Syracuse on the 27th of January. The attendance was large. The chief business, besides the election of officers, was the consideration of the feasibility of holding a wool exposition during the year, a question ultimately referred to a committee, and the discussion of a new reciprocity treaty with Canada, against which the meeting unanimously and urgently protested. Such a measure, in the opinion of American wool growers, was horrible to contemplate, would at once arrest the stream of emigration to the States, and indefinitely augment the population and prosperity of Canada; for, to quote the concluding sentence of one of the resolutions:—"With their cheap living, low taxes, and consequent low-priced labour, and with their good soil, the Canadas could multiply their productions to an indefinite extent, if we were to give them the benefits of our markets, where high prices must prevail as long as high taxes last." Let us be thankful for our advantages. As regards this question of reciprocity, we are satisfied that the abrogation of the treaty has hurt our neighbours more than ourselves, and that sooner or later a free interchange of commodities without restrictions will be resumed, to the mutual advantage of both countries.

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